

EQUILIBRIUM CONFIGURATIONS FOR GENERALIZED FRENKEL-KONTOROVA MODELS ON QUASICRYSTALS

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Dedicated to Rafael de la Llave on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

ABSTRACT. I study classes of generalized Frenkel-Kontorova models whose potentials are given by almost-periodic functions which are closely related to aperiodic Delone sets of finite local complexity. Since such Delone sets serve as good models for quasicrystals, this setup presents Frenkel-Kontorova models for the type of aperiodic crystals which have been discovered since Shechtman's discovery of quasicrystals. Here I consider models with configurations $u : \mathbb{Z}^r \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$, where d is the dimension of the quasicrystal, for any r and d . The almost-periodic functions used for potentials are called pattern-equivariant and I show that if the interactions of the model satisfies a mild C^2 requirement, and if the potential satisfies a mild non-degeneracy assumption, then there exist equilibrium configurations of any prescribed rotation number/vector/plane. The assumptions are general enough to satisfy the classical Frenkel-Kontorova models and its multidimensional analogues. The proof uses the idea of the anti-integrable limit.

1. INTRODUCTION AND STATEMENT OF RESULTS

The classical Frenkel-Kontorova model, first introduced to describe dislocations in solids [FK39], aims to describe a chain of particles each interacting with its nearest neighbors in the presence of an external potential (see [BK04] for other physical systems which are also described by this model). In the original model, the particles in the chain are indexed by \mathbb{Z} through a function $u : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, called a **configuration**. The system is given by the following formal sum, called the **action**:

$$(1) \quad \mathcal{A}(u) = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{du_i}{dt} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (u_i - u_{i+1})^2 + (1 - \cos(u_i)),$$

where, as is customary, one writes $u_i := u(i)$. The term $\frac{1}{2}(u_i - u_{i+1})^2$ represents the nearest-neighbor interaction of the particles while the $1 - \cos$ term represents the potential given by the (periodic) medium. The Euler-Lagrange equations for this action give

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial u_i} \left(\sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{1}{2} (u_i - u_{i+1})^2 + (1 - \cos(u_i)) \right) - \frac{d^2 u_i}{dt^2} = 0$$

for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. A particular type of solution to the variational problem above is the one where $\ddot{u}_i = 0$ for all i . This is called an **equilibrium configuration**. The condition for being an equilibrium configuration for (1) can be rewritten as

$$(2) \quad u_{i+1} - 2u_i + u_{i-1} + \sin(u_i) = 0$$

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for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. As such, although the action (1) may only formally be defined, the condition (2) is well defined for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. It turns out that equilibrium configurations satisfying (2) are in one to one correspondence with orbits of the **standard map** $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ by performing a change of coordinates which brings the Lagrangian formulation to a Hamiltonian one [Gol01]. Since the potential is periodic then the map can be studied in a torus $\mathbb{R}^2/2\pi\mathbb{Z}^2$.

Let u be an equilibrium configuration for (2). The quantity

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_i}{i} = \rho(u)$$

is called the **rotation number** of u . The question of whether there exist equilibrium configurations with prescribed rotation numbers is the same as a question of existence of invariant sets on the torus whereon the dynamics of the standard map are conjugate to a circle rotation with prescribed rotation number, which are usually defined by a Diophantine property. A rich theory has been developed to answer these types of questions (e.g. KAM [dlL01], Aubry-Mather [MF94], etc). There are far too many relevant references to include that, in order not to offend anyone, I will not list any but refer the reader to the introduction of [dlLV10] which has a very thorough discussion.

There are several ways of generalizing the action given by \mathcal{A} in (1). For example, one could take the potential to be any periodic function V , instead of the potential $(1 - \cos)$, and still have a correspondence between equilibrium configurations and orbits of an area-preserving map of the torus. Another variation is changing the interaction between elements of a configuration: instead of nearest-neighbor interaction, the interactions can be more complex, even interactions with infinite many elements. Or the interaction could be changed to be of the form $\frac{1}{2}(u_i - u_{i+1})^p$ for $p > 2$, the equilibrium configurations of which are no longer in correspondence with orbits of a map.

One could also take the indices of the configurations to take values in a higher rank lattice: instead of looking for configurations of the form $u : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, one can look for configurations of the form $u : \mathbb{Z}^r \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ for some $r > 1$. One such example is the multidimensional Frenkel-Kontorova model:

$$(3) \quad \mathcal{A}(u) = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}^r} \frac{1}{2r} \sum_{|i-j|=1} \|u_i - u_j\|^2 + (1 - \cos(u_i)),$$

the equilibrium configurations of which are solutions to the variational equation

$$(\Delta u)_i + \sin(u_i) = 0,$$

where Δ denotes the discrete Laplacian. These configurations are in one to one correspondence with orbits of a symplectic map of the $2r$ -torus. Again, interactions for higher rank lattices can be made more complex, and so can the potential. Finally, one could change the configurations to take values in a higher dimensional space, that is, configurations are functions $u : \mathbb{Z}^r \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ for some $r > 0$ and $d > 0$. The general setup considered here is formulated using similar language to the one introduced in [CdLL98].

Definition 1. An **interaction** is a collection $\bar{\mathcal{S}} \subset \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Z}^r)$ of finite subsets of \mathbb{Z}^r along with real-valued maps $\{H_B : B \in \bar{\mathcal{S}}\}$ that to each configuration u associates a number $H_B(u)$ which depends only on the restriction of u to B . Moreover, for a function $V : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, an **interaction with potential** V is an interaction $\{H_B\}$ with the additional requirement that $\{i\} \in \bar{\mathcal{S}}$ for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}^r$ and if $B = \{i\}$ for some i then $H_B(u) = V(u_i)$.

For an interaction $\{H_B\}_{B \in \bar{\mathcal{S}}}$, let

$$\mathcal{S} = \bar{\mathcal{S}} - \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{Z}^r} \{i\}$$

and for any $i \in \mathbb{Z}^r$, denote by $\mathcal{S}_i \subset \mathcal{S}$ all the elements of \mathcal{S} which contain i . A **generalized Frenkel-Kontorova model** is given by an action of the form

$$\mathcal{A}(u) = \sum_{B \in \bar{\mathcal{S}}} H_B(u).$$

Moreover, if $\{H_B\}$ is an interaction with potential V , one has

$$(4) \quad \mathcal{A}_V(u) = \sum_{B \in \mathcal{S}} H_B(u) + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}^r} V(u_i),$$

where $V : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is the potential.

Let $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{Z}^r, d}$ be the set of functions on \mathbb{Z}^r with values in \mathbb{R}^d . Elements of this set are called **configurations**, where one usually writes $u_i := u(i)$. An **equilibrium configuration** for the generalized Frenkel-Kontorova model (4) is a configuration u satisfying the variational equation

$$(5) \quad \nabla_{u_i} \mathcal{A}(u) = \nabla_{u_i} \sum_{B \in \mathcal{S}} H_B(u) + \nabla V(u_i) = 0$$

for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}^r$. More specifically, since $H_B(u)$ is a function of $d|B|$ variables with values in \mathbb{R} , for any $i \in \mathbb{Z}^r$ and for any $B \subset \mathcal{S}$ containing i , $\nabla_{u_i} \sum_{B \in \mathcal{S}} H_B(u)$ is the vector in \mathbb{R}^d obtained by taking d partial derivatives with respect to the variables defined by the d coordinates of u_i . Note that even if (4) is just defined formally, (5) can make sense under mild assumptions on the interaction $\{H_B\}$ (e.g. nearest-neighbor interaction).

The notion of rotation number can also be generalized for generalized Frenkel-Kontorova models as follows. Let $h \in \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^r, \mathbb{R}^d)$. A configuration u is **of type** h if

$$\sup_{i \in \mathbb{Z}^r} \|u_i - h(i)\| < \infty.$$

In this paper, however, the types of configuration will be presented in a way more reminiscent of Diophantine approximation.

Definition 2. Given $d, r \in \mathbb{N}$, let P_σ be a subspace of \mathbb{R}^r of dimension $\min\{d, r\}$ spanned by d vectors $\sigma = \{v_1, \dots, v_d\} \in (\mathbb{R}^r)^d$. Let M_σ be the matrix whose columns are the vectors in σ . A configuration $u \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{Z}^r, d}$ is **of type** σ if

$$(6) \quad \sup_{i \in \mathbb{Z}^r} \|u_i - i \cdot M_\sigma\| < \infty.$$

The set of configurations u of type σ is denoted by $\mathcal{C}_{r, d}^\sigma$. When $r = 1$, σ defines the rotation vector of the configuration u . For $R \geq 0$, let

$$\mathcal{C}_{r, d}^{\sigma(R)} \equiv \{u \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{Z}^r, d} : \|u_i - i \cdot M_\sigma\| \leq R \text{ for all } i \in \mathbb{Z}^r\}.$$

Then

$$\mathcal{C}_{r, d}^\sigma = \bigcup_{R > 0} \mathcal{C}_{r, d}^{\sigma(R)}.$$

The purpose of this paper is to show that equilibrium configurations exist of any type for generalized Frenkel-Kontorova models on quasicrystals. The word “quasicrystal” is generally taken to describe a type of crystal which exhibits a non-periodic structure [Lif07]. The first such

material was discovered by Shechtman [SBGC84]. Although their structure is non-periodic, their atomic structure has long-range interactions and exhibits a great deal of symmetry and self-similarity.

The usual mathematical models for these materials are aperiodic Delone sets (see §2 for a definition) and/or aperiodic tilings. Delone sets and tilings offer views which are dual to each other. For example, the Delaunay triangulation defined by a Delone set defines a tiling with the same properties that the Delone set has. Conversely, given a tiling, the center of mass of each tile gives a Delone set with the same properties as the tiling.

Well known examples of the typed of tilings/sets which will be relevant here include:

- The Fibonacci and Thue-Morse tilings in one dimension,
- the Penrose tiling and the Ammann-Beenker tilings in two dimensions,
- icosahedral tilings in three dimensions.

Two common properties for all the examples listed above are that they are repetitive and have finite local complexity (see §2 for definitions), which are reasonable properties to assume for models of quasicrystals. This paper will deal exclusively with Delone sets, but if the reader is more comfortable with tilings, then the reader can think of tilings.

The types of actions considered here are of the form (4) with aperiodic potentials which depend locally on aperiodic point patterns and it will be shown that these models admit equilibrium configurations with any prescribed type. The class of functions which will be considered for potentials are called Λ -equivariant, or pattern-equivariant functions. In what follows, $\varphi_t(\Lambda) = \Lambda + t$ denotes the translation of Λ by $t \in \mathbb{R}^d$.

Definition 3. A continuous function $f : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is Λ -**equivariant** with range R if there exists an $R > 0$ such that if

$$\varphi_x(\Lambda) \cap B_R = \varphi_y(\Lambda) \cap B_R$$

then $f(x) = f(y)$.

In other words, the value of a Λ -equivariant function at any point $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ depends only on the finite pattern of the set Λ around the point x . An example of the types of potentials which are considered here and which is helpful to keep in mind is the following. Let $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be a Delone set (e.g. the set of vertices of the Penrose tiling) and $\zeta : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ a smooth, radially symmetric bump function whose support is contained in a very small ball and of integral one. Then the function

$$V_\Lambda = \sum_{x \in \Lambda} \zeta * \delta_x$$

is a Λ -equivariant function. The function V_Λ above is physically significant: by Dworkin's theorem [Dwo93], the spectral measure associated with its (averaged) autocorrelation function is the diffraction measure of the material modeled by Λ .

As far as I know, the only work which has considered Λ -equivariant potentials for quasicrystals (that is, for repetitive, aperiodic Λ of finite local complexity) for the Frenkel-Kontorova model is [GGP06], where the authors show that, under some mild assumptions for the interactions, for a general class of Frenkel-Kontorova models with configurations $u : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and Λ -equivariant potentials, there exist minimal configurations with any prescribed rotation number. The purpose of this paper is to extend these types of results for quasicrystals of dimension greater than one.

Definition 4. A bounded C^3 function $V : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is **non-degenerate** if there exists a point $z \in \mathbb{R}^d$ such that $\nabla V(z) = \bar{0}$ and whose Hessian at z is invertible.

The types of potentials which will be considered in this work have the following property:

H1 The potential V is non-degenerate.

The major assumption on the part of the interaction $\{H_B\}_{B \in \mathcal{S}}$ which does not involve the potential will be

H2 for any $R > 0$ and $\sigma \in (\mathbb{R}^r)^d$ the interaction is C^2 -**bounded** on $\mathcal{C}_{r,d}^{\sigma(R)}$. More precisely, given σ and $R > 0$ there exists a B_{R,σ,H_B} such that for any $B \in \mathcal{S}$ it will be assumed that H_B is twice differentiable with

$$(7) \quad \sup_{u \in \mathcal{C}_{r,d}^{\sigma(R)}} \sup_{i \in \mathbb{Z}^r} \left\| \nabla_{u_i} \left(\sum_{B \in \mathcal{S}_i} H_B \right) (u) \right\| + \sup_{u \in \mathcal{C}_{r,d}^{\sigma(R)}} \sup_{i \in \mathbb{Z}^r} \left\| \mathbf{H} \left(\sum_{B \in \mathcal{S}_i} H_B \right) (u) \right\|_{op} < B_{R,\sigma,\{H_B\}},$$

where $\mathbf{H}(f)(u)$ is the Hessian of the function f at u and $\|\cdot\|_{op}$ denotes the operator norm in the appropriate spaces which depends on i .

The equilibrium configurations for (4) will be coded by a set defined by a non-degenerate potential. More specifically, for a Λ -equivariant function $V \in C_{\Lambda}^r$, $r > 1$, let

$$\mathcal{Z}_V \equiv \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d : \nabla f(x) = \bar{0} \text{ and } \det \mathbf{H}(f)(z) \neq 0\}.$$

This set will be used to code equilibrium configurations. That is, for

$$\mathcal{W}_V \equiv \{\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{Z}^r,d} : \mathbf{a}_i \in \mathcal{Z}_V \text{ for all } i \in \mathbb{Z}^r\},$$

and $\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{W}_V$, there will be equilibrium configurations with values close to those of \mathbf{a} .

Theorem 1. Let $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be a repetitive Delone set of finite local complexity. Let $\{H_B\}_{B \in \mathcal{S}}$ be an interaction with potential V for configurations $u : \mathbb{Z}^r \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$, where V is C^3 and Λ -equivariant. Suppose $\{H_B\}_{B \in \mathcal{S}}$ satisfies **H1** and **H2**. Then there exists a λ_0 such that for any $\lambda > \lambda_0$, for any $\sigma \in (\mathbb{R}^r)^d$, and for any $\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{W}_V \cap \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{Z}^r,d}^{\sigma}$ there exists a unique equilibrium configuration u of type σ for

$$(8) \quad \mathcal{A}_V^{\lambda}(u) = \sum_{B \in \mathcal{S}} H_B(u) + \lambda \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}^r} V(u_i)$$

which satisfies $\sup_i \|u_i - \mathbf{a}_i\| < \infty$.

Some of the best known Delone sets, such as those formed by the vertex set of the Penrose tiling, can be built from substitution rules, which give them the property of self-similarity. More generally, in the case of a self-affine Delone set Λ , one can use the self-affinity property to obtain equilibrium configurations.

More specifically, by definition (see §2), if Λ is self-affine, then there exists an expanding matrix $A \in GL^+(d, \mathbb{R})$ which represents the linear part of the self-affinity. In particular, if V is a Λ -equivariant function, then so is the function A^*V . The function A^*V is called a **scaling** of the function V . Indeed, for any $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, the function $(A^n)^*V$ is a scaling of V .

It is important to note the following subtlety: in general, if Λ' is a Delone set, $B \in GL^+(d, \mathbb{R})$ an expanding matrix, and f a Λ' -equivariant function, then B^*f is not necessarily Λ' -equivariant. That is, rescaling any Λ -equivariant function by some expanding matrix will in general lose its connection to a Delone set Λ . What makes a self-affine Delone set Λ special is that it comes with a matrix through which the scaling of Λ -equivariant functions is still connected to the set Λ . The examples mentioned above in one, two, and three dimensions are all self-similar, so they fall in this class.

Equilibrium configurations in the self-affine case will also be coded by sets, but they will be rescaled sets of zeros of non-degenerate potentials. More specifically, for $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, let $\mathcal{W}_V^n = \{\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{Z}^r, d} : \mathbf{a}_i \in A^{-n}(\mathcal{Z}_V)\}$.

Theorem 2. *Let $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be a self-affine, repetitive Delone set of finite local complexity. Let $\{H_B\}_{B \in \mathcal{S}}$ be an interaction with potential V for configurations $u : \mathbb{Z}^r \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$, where V is C^3 and Λ -equivariant. Suppose $\{H_B\}_{B \in \mathcal{S}}$ satisfies **H1** and **H2**. Then there exists an N such that for any $n > N$, $\sigma \in (\mathbb{R}^r)^d$ and $\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{W}_V^n \cap \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{Z}^r, d}^\sigma$ there exists a unique equilibrium configuration u of type σ for*

$$(9) \quad \mathcal{A}_V^n(u) = \sum_{B \in \mathcal{S}} H_B(u) + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}^r} (A^n)^* V(u_i)$$

which satisfies $\sup_i \|u_i - \mathbf{a}_i\| < \infty$, where A is the self-affinity matrix associated with Λ .

The route to proving Theorems 1 and 2 is using the ideas of the anti-integrable limit [BT15]. The strategy applied to the cases at hand is outlined in §3. Before that, some necessary background is covered in §2.

1.1. The r question. Since the theorems above hold to a great deal of generality with respect to rank of the lattice \mathbb{Z}^r and dimension of the quasicrystal Λ , one may ask whether, given a Delone set $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{R}^d$, there is a natural choice of r such that the lattice \mathbb{Z}^r is somehow connected to Λ . There are two approaches to this question, one which seems much more natural to me than the other.

The first is choosing $r = d$. This is related to problems of bounded displacement or bi-Lipschitz equivalence of lattices to Delone sets, for which there is a vast literature (see [APCC⁺15, §6] for background and references). However, there are examples of self-affine Delone sets $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ such that \mathbb{Z}^d is not bounded-displacement equivalent to Λ . Moreover, whenever the two point sets are related in such a way, the relationship does not preserve the group structure of \mathbb{Z}^d . This does not look very natural to me, although there may be reasons for which one may choose this lattice which I do not know.

It seems to me that a more natural choice for r , given $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{R}^d$, is the rank of the Delone set r_Λ as defined by Lagarias [Lag99]. This is a natural choice for two reasons. The first is that the rank is finite for a class of Delone sets which includes all Delone sets of finite local complexity, so it is defined for all the Delone sets which are considered in this paper. If Λ has finite local complexity then the abelian group

$$[\Lambda] = \mathbb{Z}[\mathbf{x} : \mathbf{x} \in \Lambda]$$

is finitely generated. Let r_Λ be the rank of $[\Lambda]$. This is **the rank of Λ** and $[\Lambda]$ is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}^{r_Λ} . By picking a basis $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_{r_\Lambda}\}$ of $[\Lambda]$ one defines the **address map** $\varphi : [\Lambda] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^{r_\Lambda}$ by

$$\varphi \left(\sum_i n_i \mathbf{v}_i \right) = (n_1, \dots, n_{r_\Lambda}).$$

Lagarias proved that the address map, which is defined for a broad class of Delone, satisfies a Lipschitz bound if and only if the Delone set has finite local complexity.

The rank of Λ represents the number of “internal dimensions” of Λ . More precisely, by picking generators of $[\Lambda]$ and defining an address map, the elements of Λ can be labeled by elements of the subset $Y_\Lambda = \varphi(\Lambda) \subset \mathbb{Z}^{r_\Lambda} \subset \mathbb{R}^{r_\Lambda}$ for which there is a linear projection $\psi : \mathbb{R}^{r_\Lambda} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ which satisfies $\psi(Y_\Lambda) = \Lambda$.

With all this in mind, it is possible to write a generalized Frenkel-Kontorova model for quasicrystals in the spirit of the original model, that is, one for which the non-potential interactions are of “nearest-neighbor” type. One can do this by picking $\bar{\mathcal{S}} \subset \mathcal{P}(Y_\Lambda) \subset \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Z}^{r_\Lambda})$ for interactions $\{H_B\}_{B \in \bar{\mathcal{S}}}$ with Λ -equivariant potentials.

More specifically, let Λ be a repetitive Delone set $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ of finite local complexity and define $Y_\Lambda \subset \mathbb{Z}^{r_\Lambda}$ as above by picking an address map. For $\tau > 1$ and $z \in Y_\Lambda$, let $N_\tau(z) = \overline{B_\tau(z)} \cap Y_\Lambda$ and define the action

$$\mathcal{A}_V^\tau(u) = \sum_{i \in Y_\Lambda} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j \in N_\tau(i)} \|u_i - u_j\|^2 + \sum_{i \in Y_\Lambda} V(u_i).$$

By the Lipschitz property of the address map for Delone sets of finite local complexity, the interaction between particles is restricted to a finite neighborhood of each particle defined by N_τ . This type of interaction satisfies [H2](#). Thus, if V satisfies [H1](#), by magnifying or scaling the potential, by the main theorems of this paper, equilibrium configurations exist.

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2. DELONE SETS

A **Delone set** $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ is a discrete subset of \mathbb{R}^d satisfying two conditions:

Uniform discreteness: There exists an $r_\Lambda > 0$ such that any closed ball B_{r_Λ} of radius r_Λ centered anywhere in \mathbb{R}^d intersects at most one point of Λ . This is also called the **packing radius**;

Relative denseness: There exists a $R_\Lambda > 0$ such that any closed ball B_{R_Λ} of radius R_Λ centered anywhere in \mathbb{R}^d intersects at least one point of Λ . This is also called the **covering radius**.

Delone sets can be translated: for any $t \in \mathbb{R}^d$ the Delone set $\varphi_t(\Lambda) = \Lambda + t$ is the Delone set obtained by translating the Delone set Λ by the vector $t \in \mathbb{R}^d$.

A finite subset $C \subset \Lambda$ of Delone set represents a **cluster**. A Delone set is **repetitive** if for any cluster $C \subset \Lambda$, there exists an $R > 0$ such that any ball of radius R centered anywhere in \mathbb{R}^d contains a copy of C in it.

A Delone set Λ has **finite local complexity** if for any $R > 0$ there are only finitely many clusters (up to translation) found in $B_R(y) \cap \Lambda$ for any $y \in \mathbb{R}^d$. All the Delone sets considered in this paper will be assumed to be repetitive and have finite local complexity.

One can impose a metric on the set of all translates of Λ :

$$d(\Lambda_1, \Lambda_2) = \min \left\{ 2^{-1/2}, \inf_{\varepsilon > 0} \{ B_{\varepsilon^{-1}} \cap \varphi_x(\Lambda_1) = B_{\varepsilon^{-1}} \cap \varphi_x(\Lambda_2) \text{ for some } x, y \in B_\varepsilon(\bar{0}) \} \right\}.$$

The **pattern space** of Λ , denoted by Ω_Λ is the closure of the set of all translations with respect to the metric above:

$$\Omega_\Lambda = \overline{\{\varphi_t(\Lambda) : t \in \mathbb{R}^d\}}.$$

There is a distinguished subset of the pattern space Ω_Λ . The **canonical transversal** Ξ_Λ is the set

$$\Xi_\Lambda = \{\Lambda' \in \Omega_\Lambda : \bar{0} \in \Lambda'\}.$$

Whenever Λ has finite local complexity, Ξ_Λ is a Cantor set and the pattern space Ω_Λ is a compact metric space. It will always be assumed that the translation action given by \mathbb{R}^d on Ω_Λ is **uniquely ergodic** and the unique \mathbb{R}^d -invariant probability measure will be denoted by μ .

Definition 5. A Delone set Λ is **self-affine** if there exists a μ -preserving homeomorphism of the pattern space $\Phi_A : \Omega_\Lambda \rightarrow \Omega_\Lambda$ such that the conjugacy

$$(10) \quad \Phi_A \circ \varphi_t = \varphi_{At} \circ \Phi_A$$

holds for some expanding matrix $A \in GL^+(d, \mathbb{R})$, where Ω_Λ is the pattern space of Λ and φ_t denotes the translation action on the pattern space Ω_Λ .

The matrix A is called the **self-affinity matrix** of Λ if Λ is self-affine and A satisfies the conjugacy (10). Its eigenvalues are listed by magnitude: $|\lambda_1| \geq |\lambda_2| \geq \dots \geq |\lambda_d| \geq 1$.

2.1. Pattern equivariant functions. Let $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be a Delone set of finite local complexity. For a finite dimensional vector space V and Delone set Λ , the set $C_\Lambda^r(\mathbb{R}^d; V)$ denotes the space of C^r Λ -equivariant functions with values in V and will denote by C_Λ^r the space of Λ -equivariant functions $f \in C^r(\mathbb{R}^d; \mathbb{R})$. For a self-affine Delone set Λ with self-affinity matrix A , if f is a continuous Λ -equivariant function, so is A^*f (see [ST15, §4]). For $f \in C_\Lambda^3$ its Hessian matrix at the point z is denoted by $\mathbf{H}(f)(z)$.

If f is a Λ -equivariant function, then there exists a continuous function $h_f \in C(\Omega_\Lambda)$ such that

$$f(t) = h_f \circ \varphi_t(\Lambda).$$

As such, if Λ has finite local complexity, then Ω_Λ is compact. In such case, h_f is bounded [KP06, Proposition 22].

3. THE ANTI-INTEGRABLE LIMIT

This section briefly describes the idea behind the anti-integrable limit and introduces some notation which will be used later. The reader is referred to [BT15] for a thorough introduction to the anti-integrable limit.

Let $\{H_B\}_{B \in \mathcal{S}}$ be an interaction with some potential V and recall that $\{H_B\}_{\bar{\mathcal{S}}}$ represents the part of the interaction which does not involve V . Denote by n_i the number of other indices in the interaction \mathcal{S}_i which are not i , that is, the number of other particles with which the particle with index $i \in \mathbb{Z}^r$ interacts. These indices will be denoted by j_1, \dots, j_{n_i} . As such, for an interaction $\{H_B\}_{B \in \mathcal{S}}$ and any $i \in \mathbb{Z}^r$, let

$$(11) \quad \mathcal{Q}_i \equiv \nabla_{u_i} \sum_{B \in \mathcal{S}_i} H_B : \mathbb{R}^{d(n_i+1)} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$$

be the function that only depends on the $d(n_i + 1)$ variables $u_i, u_{j_1}, \dots, u_{j_{n_i}} \in \mathbb{R}^d$ obtained by taking d partial derivatives with respect to the coordinate elements of u_i . As such, with a slight abuse on notation, if u is a configuration then by $\mathcal{Q}_i(u)$ it is meant that \mathcal{Q}_i only depends on the elements of the configuration $u_i, u_{j_1}, \dots, u_{j_{n_i}}$.

For a Λ -equivariant function $V \in C_\Lambda^r$, $r > 1$, let

$$\mathcal{Z}_V \equiv \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d : \nabla f(x) = \bar{0} \text{ and } \det \mathbf{H}(f)(z) \neq 0\}.$$

Definition 4 requires non-degenerate functions to have only one non-degenerate point. However, if the function is Λ -equivariant for some repetitive Λ , then by repetitivity there exist infinitely many non-degenerate points.

Lemma 1. *Let Λ be a repetitive Delone set and $f \in C_\Lambda^3$ be non-degenerate. Then the set \mathcal{Z}_f is a relatively dense set.*

3.1. The anti-integrable limit for (8). Recall that equilibrium configurations for \mathcal{A}_V^λ are maps $u : \mathbb{Z}^r \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ satisfying

$$\nabla_{u_i} \mathcal{A}_V^\lambda(u) = \mathcal{Q}_i(u) + \lambda \cdot \nabla V(u_i) = 0,$$

for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}^r$. This is equivalent to

$$(12) \quad \nabla V(u_i) = -\frac{\mathcal{Q}_i(u)}{\lambda}.$$

Note that as $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$, the right side of (12) goes to zero. The idea of the anti-integrable limit is, first, noting that the “equilibrium configuration” for $\lambda = \infty$ consists of configurations taking values in the zero set of ∇V . Thus, for λ large enough, one should be able to find equilibrium configurations for \mathcal{A}_V^λ by looking close to the zero set of ∇V . Moreover, since the set \mathcal{Z}_V is relatively dense (Lemma 1), given any σ one can place any element u_i of a configuration at a uniformly bounded distance from $i \cdot M_\sigma$ in order to satisfy (6).

3.2. The anti-integrable limit for (9). Let Λ be a self-affine Delone set and let $A \in GL^+(d, \mathbb{R})$ be its affinity matrix. The idea to show that there exists an $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ such that there exist equilibrium configurations for the action

$$\mathcal{A}_V^n(u) = \sum_{B \in \mathcal{S}} H_B(u) + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}^r} (A^n)^* V(u_i),$$

is very similar to the idea described in §3.1. In other words, equilibrium configurations for \mathcal{A}_V^n are maps $u : \mathbb{Z}^r \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ satisfying

$$\nabla_{u_i} \mathcal{A}_V^n(u) = \mathcal{Q}_i(u) + (A^n)^*(\nabla V)(u_i) \cdot A^n = 0,$$

for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}^r$. This is equivalent to

$$(13) \quad (A^n)^* \nabla V(u_i) = -\mathcal{Q}_i(u) \cdot A^{-n}.$$

As $n \rightarrow \infty$, the right side of (13) goes to zero. Again, the idea of the anti-integrable limit is noting that the “equilibrium configuration” for $n = \infty$ consists of configurations taking values in “the zero set of $(A^\infty)^* \nabla V$ ”, which is not really well-defined. However, for n large enough, one should be able to find equilibrium configurations for \mathcal{A}_V^n by looking close to the zero set of $(A^n)^* \nabla V$. Again, since the set \mathcal{Z}_V is relatively dense (Lemma 1), given any σ one can place any element u_i of a configuration at a uniformly bounded distance from $i \cdot M_\sigma$ in order to satisfy (6).

4. SPACES OF SEQUENCES AND PROOF OF THEOREM 1

Let

$$\mathcal{W}_V \equiv \{\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{Z}^r, d} : \mathbf{a}_i \in \mathcal{Z}_V \text{ for all } i \in \mathbb{Z}^r\}$$

and for any $\sigma \in (\mathbb{R}^r)^d$, let $\mathcal{W}_V^\sigma \equiv \mathcal{W}_V \cap \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{Z}^r, d}^\sigma$. Finally, for $R \geq 0$, define $\mathcal{W}_V^{\sigma(R)} \equiv \mathcal{W}_V \cap \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{Z}^r, d}^{\sigma(R)}$. The sets \mathcal{W}_V serve as sets which will “code” equilibrium configurations. In other words, given $\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{W}_V^\eta$, it will be shown that, for λ large enough, one can find equilibrium configurations $u \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{Z}^r, d}$ such that u_i and \mathbf{a}_i are uniformly close. As such, the configuration $\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{W}_V$ codes the equilibrium configuration u . Likewise, for any $\sigma \in (\mathbb{R}^r)^d$, the sets \mathcal{W}_V^σ will code equilibrium configurations of type σ .

Lemma 2. Let $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be a repetitive Delone set, $r \in \mathbb{N}$, $V \in C_\Lambda^3$ a non-degenerate, Λ -equivariant function, and $\sigma \in (\mathbb{R}^r)^d$. Then there exists a $R(V)$ such that for all $R > R(V)$, $\mathcal{W}_V^{\sigma(R)} \neq \emptyset$.

Proof. Let P_σ be a subspace of \mathbb{R}^r of dimension $\min\{d, r\}$ spanned by the d vectors in $\sigma = \{v_1, \dots, v_d\} \in (\mathbb{R}^r)^d$. Let M_σ be the matrix whose columns are the vectors in σ . By Lemma 1 there exists a $r_Z > 0$ such that for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, it follows that $B_{r_Z}(x) \cap \mathcal{Z}_V \neq \emptyset$. Thus, for any $i \in \mathbb{Z}^r$, there exists a $z_i \in B_{r_Z}(i \cdot M_\sigma)$ such that $\nabla V(z_i) = \bar{0}$ and $\|z_i - i \cdot M_\sigma\| < 2r_Z$, so $R(V) = 2r_Z$. \square

For $\eta > 0$, recalling (11), define

$$(14) \quad \mathcal{W}_V^\eta \equiv \{\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{W}_V : \|\mathcal{Q}_i(\mathbf{a})\| \leq \eta \text{ for all } i \in \mathbb{Z}^r\},$$

$\mathcal{W}_V^{\eta, \sigma} \equiv \mathcal{W}_V^\eta \cap \mathcal{W}_V^\sigma$ and, for any $R > 0$, $\mathcal{W}_V^{\eta, \sigma(R)} \equiv \mathcal{W}_V^\eta \cap \mathcal{W}_V^{\sigma(R)}$.

Lemma 3. Let $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be a repetitive Delone set, $V \in C_\Lambda^3$ a non-degenerate, Λ -equivariant function, $\sigma \in (\mathbb{R}^r)^d$, and $\{H_B\}$ an interaction satisfying H2. Then there exists an $\eta_* > 0$ and a $R_2 > 0$ such that for any $\eta > \eta_*$ and $R > R_2$, $\mathcal{W}_V^{\eta, \sigma(R)} \neq \emptyset$.

Proof. By Lemma 2 there exists a $R_* > 0$ such that for all $R > R_*$, $\mathcal{W}_V^{\sigma(R)} \neq \emptyset$. Since the interaction $\{H_B\}$ satisfies H2, by (7), the result follows with $\eta_* = B_{K, \sigma, H_B}$ and $R_2 = R_*$. \square

For η, R large enough (Lemma 3), $\sigma \in (\mathbb{R}^r)^d$, $\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{W}_V^{\eta, \sigma(R)}$, and $\varepsilon > 0$, let

$$(15) \quad \Pi_{V, \eta}^{\varepsilon, \sigma}(\mathbf{a}) \equiv \{u \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{Z}^r, d}^\sigma : \|u_i - \mathbf{a}_i\| \leq \varepsilon \text{ for all } i \in \mathbb{Z}^r\}.$$

Note that $\Pi_{V, \eta}^{\varepsilon, \sigma}(\mathbf{a}) \subset \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{Z}^r, d}^\sigma$. The set $\Pi_{V, \eta}^{\varepsilon, \sigma}(\mathbf{a})$ is endowed with the metric

$$(16) \quad \delta(u, u') = \sup_{i \in \mathbb{Z}^r} \|u_i - u'_i\|.$$

For a non-degenerate potential $V \in C_\Lambda^3$, by finite local complexity of Λ , there exists a $R_V > 0$ such that for any $z \in \mathcal{Z}_V$, by the inverse function theorem, there is a local homeomorphism

$$(17) \quad \mathcal{K}_z : \overline{B_{R_V}(\bar{0})} \rightarrow U_z \subset \mathbb{R}^d$$

which is a local inverse for ∇V . That is, the map \mathcal{K}_z satisfies $\nabla V \circ \mathcal{K}_z(x) = x$ for any $x \in \overline{B_{R_V}(\bar{0})}$ and $\mathcal{K}_z(\bar{0}) = z$. Again, by finite local complexity, there are uniform bounds on the derivatives of the maps \mathcal{K}_z . In other words, there exists a K_V such that for any $z \in \mathcal{Z}_V$ and $x \in \overline{B_{R_V}(\bar{0})}$,

$$(18) \quad \|D\mathcal{K}_z(x)\|_{op} < K_V.$$

Lemma 4. Under the hypotheses of Lemma 3, there exists an $\lambda_* > 0$ and $\varepsilon' > 0$ such that for any $\lambda > \lambda_*$ and $\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{W}_V^{\eta, \sigma(R)}$, the map $\Phi_{V, \mathbf{a}, \eta}^{\varepsilon, \sigma, \lambda} : \Pi_{V, \eta}^{\varepsilon, \sigma}(\mathbf{a}) \rightarrow \Pi_{V, \eta}^{\varepsilon', \sigma}(\mathbf{a})$ given by

$$(19) \quad (\Phi_{V, \mathbf{a}, \eta}^{\varepsilon, \sigma, \lambda}(u))_i = \mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{a}_i} \left(-\frac{\mathcal{Q}_i(u)}{\lambda} \right),$$

$i \in \mathbb{Z}^r$, is well-defined, where η, R are chosen large enough as guaranteed by Lemma 3.

Proof. By H2, for $\lambda > B_{R, \sigma, \{H_B\}}/R_V$, for $\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{W}_V^{\eta, \sigma(R)}$ and $u \in \Pi_{V, \eta}^{\varepsilon, \sigma}(\mathbf{a})$, $\|\mathcal{Q}_i(u)\|/\lambda < R_V$ for any $i \in \mathbb{Z}^r$, so $-\mathcal{Q}_i(u)/\lambda$ is in the domain of the map $\mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{a}_i}$. Therefore the map is well defined. The value ε' can be picked as

$$\max_{z \in \mathcal{Z}_V} \max_{x \in \overline{B_{R_V}(\bar{0})}} \|z - \mathcal{K}_z(x)\|$$

which, by finite local complexity and H1, is well defined. \square

Proposition 1. *Under the hypotheses of Lemma 3, there exists an $\lambda_* > 0$ and $\varepsilon_* > 0$ such that for any $\lambda > \lambda_*$, $\varepsilon < \varepsilon_*$ and $\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{W}_V^{\eta, \sigma(R)}$, the map $\Phi_{V, \mathbf{a}, \eta}^{\varepsilon, \sigma, \lambda}$ defined by (19) is a map from $\Pi_{V, \eta}^{\varepsilon, \sigma}(\mathbf{a})$ into itself and is a contraction, where η, R are chosen large enough as guaranteed by Lemma 3.*

Proof. Let $i \in \mathbb{Z}^r$. By expanding the map $\mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{a}_i}$ in Taylor series, for two configurations $u, u' \in \Pi_{V, \eta}^{\varepsilon, \sigma}(\mathbf{a})$ it follows that

(20)

$$\begin{aligned} \|(\Phi_{V, \mathbf{a}, \eta}^{\varepsilon, \sigma, \lambda}(u))_i - (\Phi_{V, \mathbf{a}, \eta}^{\varepsilon, \sigma, \lambda}(u'))_i\| &\leq \|u_i - u'_i\| \frac{\|D\mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{a}_i}\|_{op}}{\lambda} \cdot \left\| \mathbf{H} \left(\sum_{B \in \mathcal{S}_i} H_B \right) (u) \right\|_{op} + O(\|u_i - u'_i\|^2) \\ &\text{(by (18) and H2)} \leq \|u_i - u'_i\| \frac{K_V}{\lambda} B_{K, \sigma, \{H_B\}} + O(\|u_i - u'_i\|^2). \end{aligned}$$

Since Λ has finite local complexity, there are uniform bounds on the second order Taylor remainders of \mathcal{K}_z for any $z \in \mathcal{Z}_V$. As such, the terms $O(\|u_i - u'_i\|^2)$ in (20) are uniformly bounded. Therefore, for any $\rho \in (0, 1)$, there exist λ large enough and ε small enough such that

$$\|(\Phi_{V, \mathbf{a}, \eta}^{\varepsilon, \sigma, \lambda}(u))_i - (\Phi_{V, \mathbf{a}, \eta}^{\varepsilon, \sigma, \lambda}(u'))_i\| \leq \rho \|u_i - u'_i\|,$$

which shows $\Phi_{V, \mathbf{a}, \eta}^{\varepsilon, \sigma, \lambda}$ is a contraction. \square

Proof of Theorem 1. Let $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be a repetitive Delone set of finite local complexity and let $V \in C_\Lambda^3$ satisfy H1. For $\sigma \in (\mathbb{R}^r)^d$ and an interaction $\{H_B\}$ satisfying H2, by Lemma 3, there exist $\eta, R > 0$ such that $\mathcal{W}_V^{\eta, \sigma(R)} \neq \emptyset$.

By Proposition 1, there exist λ and ε such that the map $\Phi_{V, \mathbf{a}, \eta}^{\varepsilon, \sigma(R)}$ from $\Pi_{V, \eta}^{\varepsilon, \sigma(R)}(\mathbf{a})$ to itself, defined by (19), is a contraction for any $\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{W}_V^{\eta, \sigma(R)}$. Thus, for $\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{W}_V^{\eta, \sigma(R)}$ the map $\Phi_{V, \mathbf{a}, \eta}^{\varepsilon, \sigma(R)}$ has a unique fixed point: there exists a unique configuration $u \in \Pi_{V, \eta}^{\varepsilon, \sigma(R)}(\mathbf{a})$ such that

$$(21) \quad (\Phi_{V, \mathbf{a}, \eta}^{\varepsilon, \sigma, \lambda}(u))_i = u_i = \mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{a}_i} \left(-\frac{\mathcal{Q}_i(u)}{\lambda} \right).$$

Taking ∇V of both sides of (21), one obtains obtain (12), which says u is an equilibrium configuration. Moreover, since $\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{Z}^r, d}^\sigma$, by (15), $u \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{Z}^r, d}^\sigma$. \square

5. PROOF OF THEOREM 2

The proof of Theorem 2 follows the same path as the proof of Theorem 1 which is given in §4. This section goes over the proof of Theorem 2 but will reference §4 frequently as the proof is similar to that of Theorem 1.

This section considers self-affine, repetitive Delone sets $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ of finite local complexity. Let $A \in GL^+(d, \mathbb{R})$ be the expanding affinity matrix associated with Λ with eigenvalues $\lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_d > 1$. Let

$$\mathcal{Z}_V^n \equiv A^{-n}(\mathcal{Z}_V).$$

Since A^{-n} is a contraction for every $n > 0$ and, by Lemma 1, the set \mathcal{Z}_V is relatively dense, the following is straight-forward.

Lemma 5. *Let Λ be a repetitive Delone set and $f \in C_\Lambda^3$ be non-degenerate. Then for any $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ the set \mathcal{Z}_f^n is a relatively dense set. Moreover, if $m > n$, then the covering radius of \mathcal{Z}_f^n is larger than the covering radius of \mathcal{Z}_f^m .*

Let

$$\mathcal{W}_V^n \equiv \{\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{Z}^r, d} : \mathbf{a}_i \in \mathcal{Z}_V^n \text{ for all } i \in \mathbb{Z}^r\}$$

and for any $\sigma \in (\mathbb{R}^r)^d$, let $\mathcal{W}_V^{\sigma, n} \equiv \mathcal{W}_V^n \cap \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{Z}^r, d}^\sigma$. Finally, for $R \geq 0$, define $\mathcal{W}_V^{\sigma(R), n} \equiv \mathcal{W}_V^n \cap \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{Z}^r, d}^{\sigma(R)}$. As in the previous section, these sets will be used to code equilibrium configurations of the right type. The proof of the following lemma is the same as the proof of Lemma 2 with the additional consideration of Lemma 5 since the set \mathcal{Z}_V^n is relatively dense for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ with decreasing packing radius as n increases.

Lemma 6. *Let $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be a repetitive Delone set, $r \in \mathbb{N}$, $V \in C_\Lambda^3$ a non-degenerate, Λ -equivariant function, and $\sigma \in (\mathbb{R}^r)^d$. Then there exists a $R(V)$ such that for all $R > R(V)$, $\mathcal{W}_V^{\sigma(R), n} \neq \emptyset$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$.*

For an interaction $\{H_B\}_{B \subset \mathcal{S}}$, $\eta > 0$, and $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$, let $\mathcal{W}_V^{\eta, \sigma, n} \equiv \mathcal{W}_V^\eta \cap \mathcal{W}_V^{\sigma, n}$ and, for any $R > 0$, $\mathcal{W}_V^{\eta, \sigma(R), n} \equiv \mathcal{W}_V^\eta \cap \mathcal{W}_V^{\sigma(R), n}$ where \mathcal{W}_V^η is defined in (14). The proof of the following lemma follows the same lines as the proof of Lemma 3 in the previous section.

Lemma 7. *Let $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be a repetitive Delone set, $V \in C_\Lambda^3$ a non-degenerate, Λ -equivariant function, $\sigma \in (\mathbb{R}^r)^d$, and $\{H_B\}$ an interaction satisfying H2. Then there exists an $\eta_* > 0$ and a $R_2 > 0$ such that for any $\eta > \eta_*$ and $R > R_2$, $\mathcal{W}_V^{\eta, \sigma(R), n} \neq \emptyset$ for any $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$.*

For η, R large enough (Lemma 7), $\sigma \in (\mathbb{R}^r)^d$, $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$, $\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{W}_V^{\eta, \sigma(R), n}$, and $\varepsilon > 0$, let

$$(22) \quad \Pi_{V, \eta}^{\varepsilon, \sigma}(\mathbf{a}) \equiv \{u \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{Z}^r, d} : \|u_i - \mathbf{a}_i\| \leq \varepsilon \text{ for all } i \in \mathbb{Z}^r\},$$

which is endowed with the metric (16). Note that $\Pi_{V, \eta}^{\varepsilon, \sigma}(\mathbf{a}) \subset \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{Z}^r, d}^\sigma$. Moreover, if $\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{W}_V^n$, then $A^n \mathbf{a}_i \in \mathcal{Z}_V$ for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}^r$ and so the map $\mathcal{K}_{A^n \mathbf{a}_i}$ from (17) is defined.

Lemma 8. *Under the hypotheses of Lemma 7, there exists an $N \geq 0$ and $\varepsilon' > 0$ such that for any $n \geq N$ the map $\Phi_{V, \mathbf{a}, \eta}^{\varepsilon, \sigma, n} : \Pi_{V, \eta}^{\varepsilon, \sigma}(\mathbf{a}) \rightarrow \Pi_{V, \eta}^{\varepsilon', \sigma}(\mathbf{a})$ given by*

$$(23) \quad (\Phi_{V, \mathbf{a}, \eta}^{\varepsilon, \sigma, n}(u))_i = A^{-n} \cdot \mathcal{K}_{A^n \mathbf{a}_i}(-Q_i(u) \cdot A^{-n}),$$

is well-defined for any $\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{W}_V^{\eta, \sigma(R), n}$, where η, R are chosen large enough as guaranteed by Lemma 7.

Proof. By H2, for $n > \log(B_{R, \sigma, \{H_B\}}/R_V)/\log(\lambda_d)$, $\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{W}_V^{\eta, \sigma(R), n}$ and $u \in \Pi_{V, \eta}^{\varepsilon, \sigma}(\mathbf{a})$, the bound $\|Q_i(u) \cdot A^{-n}\| < R_V$ holds for any $i \in \mathbb{Z}^r$, so $-Q_i(u) \cdot A^{-n}$ is in the domain of the map $\mathcal{K}_{A^n \mathbf{a}_i}$. As such, the map is well defined. The value ε' can be picked as

$$\max_{z \in \mathcal{Z}_V} \max_{x \in B_{R_V}(0)} \frac{\|z - \mathcal{K}_z(x)\|}{\lambda_d^n}$$

which, by finite local complexity and H1, is well defined. \square

Proposition 2. *Under the hypotheses of Lemma 7, there exists an $N_* > 0$ and $\varepsilon_* > 0$ such that for any $n > N_*$ and $\varepsilon < \varepsilon_*$, the map $\Phi_{V, \mathbf{a}, \eta}^{\varepsilon, \sigma, n}$ defined by (23) is a map from $\Pi_{V, \eta}^{\varepsilon, \sigma}(\mathbf{a})$ into itself and is a contraction for any $\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{W}_V^{\eta, \sigma(R), n}$, where η, R are chosen large enough as guaranteed by Lemma 7.*

Proof. Let $i \in \mathbb{Z}^r$. By expanding the map $\mathcal{K}_{A^n \mathbf{a}_i}$ in Taylor series, for two configurations $u, u' \in \Pi_{V,\eta}^{\varepsilon,\sigma,n}(\mathbf{a})$ it follows that

(24)

$$\begin{aligned} \|(\Phi_{V,\mathbf{a},\eta}^{\varepsilon,\sigma,n}(u))_i - (\Phi_{V,\mathbf{a},\eta}^{\varepsilon,\sigma,n}(u'))_i\| &\leq \|u_i - u'_i\| \frac{\|D\mathcal{K}_{A^n \mathbf{a}_i}\|_{op}}{\lambda_d^n} \cdot \left\| \sum_{B \in \mathcal{S}} DH_B(u) \right\|_{op} \lambda_d^{-n} + O(\|u_i - u'_i\|^2) \\ &\text{(by (18) and H2)} \leq \|u_i - u'_i\| K_V B_{K,\sigma,\{H_B\}} \lambda_d^{-2n} + O(\|u_i - u'_i\|^2). \end{aligned}$$

Since Λ has finite local complexity, there are uniform bounds on the second order Taylor remainders of \mathcal{K}_z for any $z \in \mathcal{Z}_V$. As such, the terms $O(\|u_i - u'_i\|^2)$ in (24) are uniformly bounded. Therefore, for any $\rho \in (0, 1)$, there exist n large enough and ε small enough such that

$$\|(\Phi_{V,n,\mathbf{a}}^{\varepsilon,\sigma,n}(u))_i - (\Phi_{V,n,\mathbf{a}}^{\varepsilon,\sigma,n}(u'))_i\| \leq \rho \|u_i - u'_i\|,$$

which shows $\Phi_{V,\mathbf{a},\eta}^{\varepsilon,\sigma,n}$ is a contraction. \square

Proof of Theorem 2. Let $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be a self-affine, repetitive Delone set of finite local complexity and let $V \in C_\Lambda^3$ satisfy H1. For $\sigma \in (\mathbb{R}^r)^d$ and an interaction $\{H_B\}$ satisfying H2, by Lemma 3, there exist $\eta, R > 0$ such that $\mathcal{W}_V^{\eta,\sigma(R)} \neq \emptyset$. Let $\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{W}_V^{\eta,\sigma(R)}$.

By Proposition 2, there exist $n \geq 0$ and $\varepsilon > 0$ such that the map $\Phi_{V,\mathbf{a},\eta}^{\varepsilon,\sigma(R),n}$ from $\Pi_{V,\eta}^{\varepsilon,\sigma(R)}(\mathbf{a})$ to itself, defined by (23), is a contraction. Thus, this map has a unique fixed point: there exists a unique configuration $u \in \Pi_{V,\eta}^{\varepsilon,\sigma(R)}(\mathbf{a})$ such that

$$(25) \quad (\Phi_{V,\mathbf{a},\eta}^{\varepsilon,\sigma,n}(u))_i = u_i = A^{-n} \cdot \mathcal{K}_{A^n \mathbf{a}_i}(-\mathcal{Q}_i(u) \cdot A^{-n}).$$

Multiplying on the left by A^n and then taking ∇V of both sides of (25), one obtain (13), which says u is an equilibrium configuration. Moreover, since $\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{Z}^r,d}^\sigma$, by (15), $u \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{Z}^r,d}^\sigma$. \square

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